# Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 5.


## Poetry.

*For the Inquirer.*

### TO MY MOTHER.

All thy locks are fading, mother,
And thy eyes are dimming too;
Teaching me though still unwilling
That I soon must part with you.

Oft by souvenirs awakened,
Rings the harp of memory,
In a tone of melting sadness,
Singing songs of home and thee.

Mother, I can ne'er repay thee
For your kind and constant care;
But I will in realms eternal
Try by grace to meet you there.

On the walls of Zion, mother,
I believe I'm called to stand,
And when done with earth, my mother
May we meet at God's right hand.

HUNTERSTOWN, Jan. 7, 1861. J. M. A.

## REMARKS OF COL. SAMUEL S. WHARTON,

*On Senate Bill No. 1, relative to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.*

DELIVERED JANUARY 11, 1860.

The Clerk having read the original bill No. 1, as read in place by the Senator from Philadelphia, (Mr. Smith.)

Mr. WHARTON moved to strike out all after the words "whereas," and insert the following, viz:

WHEREAS, A crisis in our national affairs has arisen out of seeming and imaginary rather than real difficulties, resulting from the long existing controversy between ambitious partizans in the north and south, and in relation to which the public mind has become inflamed, bitter jealousies engendered, fraternal strife begotten and the permanency of the Union endangered:

AND WHEREAS, This crisis, although resulting in our opinion from no adequate cause, has in the progress of unbridled passion and fanaticism assumed an aspect so threatening as to demand an unqualified expression of opinion and prompt and decided action on the part of those who value and are impressed with the importance and necessity of preserving for ourselves and our posterity the blessings of this best of all the governments of earth, as transmitted to us by our patriotic fathers.—Therefore,

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the people of Pennsylvania earnestly desire by conciliation and compromise to bring back the working of the National Government to what it was in the days of the fathers of the constitution, if it can be so effected, and thereby restore harmony to the country, re establish fraternal feeling and inculcate that love of the Union, always our pride and boast.

*Resolved*, 2. That recognizing all our territorial possessions as the common heritage of the people, we, as a measure and means of conciliation, are willing to subdivide this domain into States, and admit them into our common brotherhood as such, with or without slavery therein, according as the wishes or interests of the citizens thereof may dictate, or that the Missouri Compromise line be restored, and south of that line the citizens be permitted to choose between slavery and freedom, as their interests may dictate, and thus remove forever from the halls of our National Legislature this prolific source of strife.

*Resolved*, 3. That to remove another cause of angry discussion and acrimony it is our opinion that on the hand all legislation in the different free States, which seems even to discountenance the recapture of fugitive slaves, should be promptly repealed, and that on the other hand the fugitive slave law should be so amended, that an officious officer cannot call upon citizens to act as a posse comitatus unless violence or rescue be attempted.

*Resolved*, 4. That as our sentiment upon the general subject of controversy, that while we will try all reasonable efforts to maintain and sustain our southern fellow citizens in the enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, it is our belief that the northern sentiment is decidedly and unchangeably opposed to the extension of slavery, and that this sentiment has been greatly strengthened by the frequent indignities and outrages to the persons of northern people in the southern States inflicted for some casual expression of opinion, or upon mere suspicion; without the forms of law, and which, although borne hitherto almost without complaint, have in hundreds of instances afforded just grounds for retaliation; and also, because of the steady and persevering hostility of the cotton States to a fair protection to free labor and the homestead bill.

*Resolved*, 5. That we are in favor of the Union of these States, and that we will sustain the Executive in maintaining the Constitution and the Union, with all their compromises and guaranties inviolate; and that if all measures looking to conciliation and compromise should unfortunately fail, we are in favor of the stern enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the United States at any cost and all hazards, believing that tolerated secession or nullification would be the destruction of this Government, the surrender of all the sacred rights which the Constitution wisely administered, secures, and protects, the extinguishment of every patriot's hope, and the most direful event that could happen this country or the world.

Mr. WHARTON; The main objection which I entertain to the adoption of the resolutions presented by the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. Smith) is that there is no distinct point in them. If I cast my vote in favor of their adoption, I believe I would not act in a manner which would tend to give that decided and emphatic expression of our feelings, and the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania to the other States comprising the National Government, that I should like to do. I have presented a preamble and resolution for the consideration of this body which, I think do not infringe upon any party platform, neither upon our own or that of the Democratic party.

We must meet this question of our national difficulties fairly, as it was in 1820, and again in 1833 by compromise and conciliation. I concur in the expression of the Senator from Philadelphia, (Mr. Smith) when he alledges that the great underlying question in the present national controversy is not that of slavery, but that of obedience to the revenue laws of our Government. The resolutions offered by myself recognize the fact of a resistance to the revenue laws of the Government, as the occasion and first cause of the present irritated feelings of the country upon the alledged subject of slavery.

The arguments used by members of our own party during the last political campaign, were mostly designed to show that the great object of the party to which I belong was to bring the Government back to its original purity—to what it was in the days of the Fathers of the Republic; and our orators did not fail to show to the people the indignities we have so frequently suffered at the hands of our Southern fellow citizens, which were sufficient, taking a Southern view of the matter, to cause a rebellious spirit on the part of the people of the North. I believe that the complaints made by the Northern people are not simply imaginary, but are based upon such indignities to our citizens as no people can bear with complacency. Have not citizens from almost every portion of the North been maltreated and subjected to insult for no other reason than that they were Northern men.

I have set forth in the resolutions a justification, if such is needed by any section of this Confederacy, of the course we have been pursuing in Pennsylvania. I firmly believe that our difficulties are political; that they have been caused by politicians and embittered partizans, both in the North and South. Much of the difficulty, which, as a nation, we meet today, is owing to the repeated misrepresentations of our political opponents. We wish to remove the erroneous belief entertained by the people of one section of this Union against the people of the North, who voted for the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to show them that we are now, as we always have been, in favor of the compromises of the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will falsify every charge made against him by reckless politicians, both North and South, before one year of his Presidential life is past. It is my firm belief that we cannot exist as one people without compromises being made, and we, as the representatives of the majority of the people, should be the first to offer such compromises, as a great State, such as we represent, should offer to those States distracted by misrepresentation of designing politicians and bad men. We have prospered as no nation on earth has done for more than three-quarters of a century by compromises on the part of all nations; and, Mr. SPEAKER, if we do not present some measures of compromises here, the representatives of the people at Washington will.

There are in our country, two systems of labor, the interests of which always have and will continue to run counter to each other.—One of these systems can get along without protection, the other cannot; and, we therefore, honestly and unhesitatingly say to the South that we cannot get along without such protection as our necessities demand. This being the state of the case we should give mutual protection to each great sectional interest, and we have but to look back to the past of the republic to see that as matters were harmoniously conducted then, so should they be now; and to do this we must have the Missouri Compromise line re-established. We must have the territories which are the common heritage of us all, so arranged as to settle this question which is creating such universal excitement over the entire land. No government can long stand while such an excitement over the entire land. No government can long stand while such an excitement as that which we now witness, is prevalent within her borders. When the Missouri Compromise line was in existence the country was at peace, and remained so until the repeal of that measure by the Democratic party, whom I charge with causing all the difficulties which are threatening the permanency of the Union. The misrepresentations of the Democratic leaders in 1856 elected Mr. Buchanan by falsely representing the policy and doctrine of their opponents. They then unscrupulously assured the people that unless their candidate was successful, there would be a dissolution of the Union.

The same assertion was made during the canvas last year, but it failed in its effect.—The people were determined that the Democracy should not dissolve the Union at every Presidential election. But the Northern Democracy in their extreme efforts to carry the election by a Southern sectional vote, represented the Northern sentiment so unfairly to the people of the South that they became alarmed for the safety of their institutions, having been falsely assured that the Northern people were a unit for aggression upon their Constitutional rights.

The North has now to make the choice of two alternatives, compromise or war; and I believe that it is our duty as sensible men, and as the representatives of a patriotic and christian people who prefer compromise to war, when such compromise can be made with our Southern fellow-citizens, which do not involve the sacrifice of any principle, or of our own honor. The people of this State are not in favor of war; and I assure gentlemen, the man who will not go as far as he can go without the loss of principle or of honor to himself to avert the dire calamities of war; is doing that for which he will be held responsible. This whole difficulty has arisen from party prejudice, but we must meet the question now, and show to our Southern fellow-citizens our entire willingness to act fairly towards all sections of this Union, and to keep our promises with a religious sincerity to the people, to carry out the very spirit of the Constitution. We have seen the Democratic party in the pride of its power, with an organization around which men gathered, and to which they looked up because of its integrity. It was irresistable; yet that organization became corrupt.

And the leaders had so long promised protection to the people of the North that their promises were finally received with suspicion and at length totally disbelieved; and hence their utter destruction. Let us not follow in their footsteps, but come up manfully and propose to the South what we will do; and having done that, if we should be unfortunate as not to arrive at any conciliatory measures, then we will sustain, as my resolutions avow, all measures instituted by the Chief Executive of the whole nation for the preservation of the Union, the enforcement of the Constitution and of the laws. This is the duty of Pennsylvanians, and the Republican party of our State can afford to say and do just what is right and liberal in the eyes of our fellow citizens in every section of the Union. I was sorry to hear Senators talk of rolling in the dirt and running under beds, which was proclaimed here to-day. Such talk might gratify the folly of youth, but it does not become grave Senators. Because some of the southern States have gravely erred, and set the Constitution and laws at defiance, is that a reason for us to be less just than we would under other circumstances? Surely not. If because the South does wrong, is that a reason for us committing an error? If such doctrines are held here, we will eventually place ourselves in no better position than that of South Carolina. It is mere folly for us to talk about standing upon our dignity, and about fighting a few misguided whites and degraded blacks in South Carolina, after having lived for eighty years in peace and prosperity under the compromises of the Constitution of the country.

The principles endorsed by the people at the last election cannot be misunderstood and they cannot be changed. The South cannot alter or abridge them, nor can we fail to advocate them as heretofore, because the necessities of our people require that we should have protection for our labor. The people of our own State are determined to protect free labor, and if the sixty or eighty millions of dollars annually expended to carry on the Government of this country, be judiciously levied on our imports, the North will obtain all the protection she desires.

The cotton States may get along without that protection by which we are so greatly benefitted, because their labor receives no compensation, but that of scanty clothes and coarse food.

In the northern portion of the confederacy the poorest man we have amongst us looks forward to a day when he may accumulate something of a competency for old age and decrepitude. The slave makes no such provision; old age either finds him in the hands of a kind master who cares for his wants, or in the hands of a cruel one, who soon puts old age and decrepitude to rest where the lash will not be required to performtits task. It does not in reality affect the interests of the cotton States adversely to allow us this protection, for it makes both New England and Old England markets for their products. As it was not my intention, when I arose, to make a long speech I will merely run over the few remaining points I intend to make in advocacy of the resolutions which I have offered.

When the Missouri Compromise Line was established, our northern people pressed it upon the south, and when the Democratic party repealed it, a large portion of the south hesitated a long time before they acceded to the proposition.

Mr. SMITH. Under which king does the Senator fight?—in favor of the Douglas doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, or the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. WHARTON. I answer the Senator by saying that I am in favor of any honorable compromise which will restore peace and harmony to our distracted country, and prevent civil war and disunion.

The question of squatter sovereignty is not entertained in the resolutions offered. The doctrine of Mr. Douglas allows one hundred or one thousand people to go into a territory and regulate the question of slavery there.—My resolutions contemplate the formation of the territories into States; and that when they come into the Union as such, the people may have the right to say whether they shall choose slavery or freedom. Abraham Lincoln, the President elect, in his answers to Stephen A. Douglas during the canvass for United States Senator of Illinois, stated that if the people of a State wanted slavery, he would vote for its admission into the Union; he would not attempt to annul their wishes. I hold that this is the doctrine of the Republican or People's party of Pennsylvania. Such is the doctrine of popular rights. It is an easy matter for us to talk of war, but we will find it a different matter when we come to vote supplies in order to maintain an army. Now whilst the excitement in the country is at fever heat, men may go to great lengths in their declarations of war and of which they may regret in their moments of sober second thought. I believe it to be the duty of the Democracy on this floor to vote for the resolutions I have offered, and thereby show to the country that they will sustain the Executive of the National Government, and that they are opposed to the treachery of the Government officers who have lately resigned their much abused official positions.

In conclusion, I assert that when the time comes for decisive action—when all compromises fail—I will stand here in my place and vote for as great an appropriation to defray the cost of maintaining the unity of these States as any man here. and I will go as far as any man, because it is the duty of Pennsylvanians to the people of this country to sustain the government thereof, by all the means in their power. A man who would not do so, even though he be not the representative of a conservative, Union-loving constituency, is not true to the interests of the country in which he lives.

In regard to the subject of the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of the sections of the Penal Code, alluded to by the resolutions of the Senator from York, I know that the Governor appointed his own party friends under an act of Assembly providing for the appointment of a commission; and that those gentlemen have fulfilled their duties, and they alone are chargeable with all the wrong resulting therefrom. But if there is anything in those sections which affects the rights of the South, I am willing that it should be repealed. I can vote for such repeal upon the same principle that I would vote for the resolutions of my friend from Philadelphia, (Mr. SMITH,) because they contain nothing that could possibly do wrong or injustice.

*From the London Times Jan. 5.*

## The Southern States Have Sinned More than the Northern.

* * * Nobody, either on the one side or the other—neither Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, nor Mr. Buchanan, the President in office—has condescended to bestow a single argument on that proposition from which the Free soilers originally set out. They started from the principle that Slavery was, in its very nature and essence, a disgrace to a Christian people and a civilized land. At that time there were hardly two opinions on the abstract proposition. What was said for the South was not that Slavery was a defensible institution in itself, but that it was an existing one; that it had been inherited from the earliest times of the Commonwealth, and encouraged by a long course of legislation; that the abrupt enfranchisement of millions of Slaves was a thing impossible, and that the work of abolition must be most carefully considered, even if it were not remitted, in default of any practicable scheme, to the insensible operation of time itself. Nobody, however, denied that Slavery was an evil, or that certain citizens of the Union might justifiably exert themselves to compass the removal of such an evil from their common country. Foremost among these proposals stood naturally their resolution to prevent the evil from growing. If they could not, for the present, make Slavery any better, at least they might take care that it grew no worse. They might keep the blot from spreading, and so provide by timely legislation that no new State of the Union should be infected with the disorder which had been inherited by the old ones.—That was the original theory of the Abolitionists, and we reproduce it for the sake of showing its moderation and its justice. Considering what slavery is, and must be—considering the infinite evils which it necessarily engenders, will any one say that the people of New England had not a right to declare that it ought not to exist within the Territories of the American Union; that the soil of a free people should be a free soil to all, and that an institution which blemished the Union in the sight of the world should be abolished as soon as prudence would permit, and confined to the narrowest limits possible until the time of that consummation should arrive?

Nevertheless, that position of the Northern States is now utterly overlooked. The character of Slavery, as a national institution, is left without a word of comment. All the arguments proceed on the assumption that the controversy is one between the North and the South, in which the South holds one opinion and the North another, and each with equal justice. No one thinks of asking whether the principles for which South Carolina is contending are admissible in themselves. Mr. Buchanan, especially, addresses himself to the subject as if such a view of it never entered his mind. He argues as if the difference between the Northern and Southern States of the Union was simply a difference of tariff, or a disputed boundary, or a contested jurisdiction. He never gives a thought to the fact that what the Free States require they are morally justified in requiring, while what the Slave States demand they can demand only at the cost of humanity and right. He even goes to the length of affirming—so strangely has the contest degenerated—that the New Englanders have no right to discuss the question of Southern Slavery at all. He says that the usages of the Carolinas are no more to them than the institutions of Russia or Brazil, and that their meddling with such matters partakes of impertinence. If this be so, we can only say that the "Union" of America must be so utterly unsubstantial that it may as well be dissolved at once. If the people of Massachusetts are so absolutely without interest or concern in the affairs of Georgia that they have no title even to discuss the question of Georgian Slavery, the separation of the two States cannot be much widened by a rupture of the Federal Union.—If the South really stands to the North in the relation only of Brazil or Russia, matters will not be changed by the dissolution of a nominal confederacy, for the States could not well become more strange to each other than this theory would represent them to be already.—But, of course, we dispute the fact. The people of the American Union are in the eyes of the world one people—not only as springing from the same stock, speaking the same language, and owning the same blood, but as acting through the same Government, and sailing under the same flag. Whatever affects one State in the way of national reputation affects all. Europe does not discriminate between provinces, whether for praise or blame. When America's greatness is spoken of, Massachusetts and Mississippi share alike in the respect which is commanded, and when stories of slavery are circulated it is on the national stars and stripes that the discredit falls. To say that one portion of the American people have no title to concern themselves with the acts of another portion, on a question touching not only the eternal instincts of morality, but the character of the whole, is to assert what it would be impossible to maintain.

As we have taken up this case for an impartial though friendly judgment, we must in honesty go one step further, and declare our conviction that even in the political agitation of the question the Southern States have sinned more than the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the North has been so extravagant as the doctrines now openly avowed by the South. The Slave States have long ceased to be content with sufferance. In their passionate effrontery they have loudly declared that Slavery, so far from being a blemish, is a positive blessing to a country. That it is the only true basis of labor, and the best cement of social institutions. They have claimed the right, not only of preserving it for the present, but of perpetuating it for all time, and of extending it into every Territory annexed to the American Union. One by one they have destroyed or set aside all barriers in the shape of limits or compromises, and have driven their principles by sheer force down the throats of their opponents. As a last resource they are preparing, apparently, to carry out a menance of long standing, and to destroy the very fabric of the Union rather than recognize the fact that any other views than their own may prevail in the council of Government. They cannot profess to apprehend any interference with their "property." What they claim is that no man should be President of the United States who does not regard this "property" exactly as they do—that is, who does not acknowledge that a black servant and a black portmanteau are chattles coming under exactly the same category and description.

In this country we cannot so entirely overlook the original question as is done on the other side of the Atlantic. We look at Slavery as unlawful and abominable. We know, and have repeatedly acknowledged, what can be said, if not precisely on its behalf, at anyrate, against the views of fanatical Abolitionists:—We can understand that it would be hard for an independent and spirited community to hold their institutions under sufferance, and by the tolerance, as it were, of others. We can imagine that the Southern States were led on step by step, and under the impulse of unexpected successes, to change their ground and raise their terms till the present hight of extravaganee was reached. All this we can well suppose and admit, and the Americans may confidently assure themselves that there is no party in this Kingdom which desires anything but the maintenance and prosperity of the Union. We are more disposed, indeed, to advocate conciliation even at the expense of principle than to stand up for principle in the face of such high political peril. But, for all this, we cannot disguise from ourselves that, apart from all political complications, there is a right and a wrong in this question, and that the right belongs, with all its advantages, to the States of the North.

## LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE UNION.

*HIS CONVERSATION WITH FAULKNER—HE DEPRECATES SECESSION.*

The Paris correspondent of The Newark Daily Advertiser, after describing the New Year's Reception of the French Emperor of the various Foreign Ministers, speaks of his interview with the American Ambassador.—He says:

It now devolves upon your correspondent to describe an incident of the diplomatic reception, occurring a few moments after their formal address had been pronounced, which, at the present momentous juncture in the affairs of our own country, will excite a deep interest in the United States. The statement I am about to make may be relied upon as exact in every particular. When the collective reception of the diplomatic body was over, the Emperor passed slowly along the line of Embassadors and Ministers, speaking a few words to each in person. After a moment's conversation with the Persian Embassador, who stood at the right of the Minister of the United States, the Emperor approached Mr. Faulkner and cordially shook his hand. The usual words of greeting were then exchanged, after which the Emperor asked, in English:

"What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States? Not so alarming, I trust, as the papers represent it."

"Like most nations, Sire," replied Mr. Faulkner, "we have our troubles, which have lost none of their coloring, as described in the European press."

The Emperor—"I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the General Confederation."

Mr. Faulkner—"The States still form one common Government, as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two of the States. But we are familiar with the excitement, as we are familiar with the excitement, as we are with the vigor which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other Government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."

"The Emperor—"I sincerely hope it may be so; and that you may long continue a united and prosperous people."

Mr. Faulkner then asked permission of the Emperor to present to him Mr. J. G. Clarke, acting Secretary of Legation, and Mr. E. Boyd Faulkner, acting assistant Secretary, to whom his Majesty made a few kind remarks, and then passed on to the Minister of Denmark.

I repeat that the account given of this important conversation between Napoleon III. and the Minister of the United States may be relied upon fully. I have it from a gentleman who was present, and who heard every word pronounced on both sides. Indeed, the circumstances are now very generally known among the Americans in Paris, who comment upon the affair according to their individual political sentiments; but all, I believe, concurring in the opinion the interrogations and observations of the Emperor were inspired by a sincere regret at our unhappy interneeine divisions, threatening a disaster which will not be attributed, in Europe, to its real sources, and which could not fail to inflict a terrible blow upon the struggling populations of Europe, looking to our country as a model of political liberty, and to our unexampled material prosperity as the most signal evidence of the success and stability of republican institutions.

## AN ENGLISH CALL TO US TO BE FIRM.

*From the London News, Jan. 4.*

We ought to consider also that when the bulk of the American nation has condemned and adjured Slavery, the public opinion which the collective nation could not withstand must be crushing to any severed portion of it; and again, that there is both a disagreement among the slaveholders about the policy of secession, and a refusal of the landless whites to be disposed of by their aristocratic neighbors and oppressors; and, again, that the respective States in the South are already jealous of each other's attempts at a port; and, again, that the Republican spirit which alone can form a federal association in America exists only among that portion of the population which alone can form a federal association in America exists only among that portion of the population which abhors Slavery, and will never go into opposition to the North for its sake.

In short, the proposal of secession is so wild, so absurd, that it could not be put forth by men sensible enough to conduct public affairs unless they were so dishonest as to be unworthy of the trust. The threat is either an outbreak of mad passion, or a device to obtain concessions from the fears and affections of the North. *If the citizens of the Free States are firm, frank and steady, there will be no secession, organized and actual, or there will presently be applications for readmission to the Union.* We, at a distance, can see how steadiness and patience on the part of the victorious party might convert this 'Revolution' into a Reformation; and, though we can hardly expect so pure a result of the present fermentation of passions, we may refuse to despair of it.

Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died on the 26th ult., in Acton, Maine, at the age of 104 years, 5 months, 19 days. On the afternoon preceding his demise, he asked his daughter-in-law, "Ain't there angels in the room?" She replied, "Father do you think there are?" "Oh, yes," said he "the room is full of them, and they have come to assist me home!" Speaking of his recent trip to Boston, where he met the Prince of Wales and the Massachusetts State officers, he said: "One day Gov. Banks and Mrs. Banks came to see me, and each of them made me a present. Mrs. Banks kissed me, and I don't recollect that I ever felt so embarrassed in all my life as I did when I found the Governor's wife was going to kiss me."

IGY:—

Her heart is like a frozen lake,
On whose cold brink I stand;
Oh, buckle on my spirit's skate,
And take me by the hand,
And lead thou, loving saint, the way,
To where the ice is thin,
That it may break beneath my feet,
And let a lover in.

A facetious boy asked one of his playmates how a hardware dealer differed from a shoemaker. The latter somewhat puzzled, gave it up. "Why," said the other, "because the one sold nails, and the other nailed soles."

Within two days after the delivery of his great Union speech, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, received one hundred and sixty-three letters of approval from Maryland and Virginia.

Mrs. Partington says that she has noticed that whether flour was dear or cheap, she had invariably to pay the same money for half a dollars worth.

If you wish to learn all your defects, quarrel with your best friend, and you will be surprised to find what a villain you are even in the estimation of a friend.

☞ "My son, I dislike your low ways." "Pray, father, would you have me turn highwayman?"

A shop closed on Thanksgiving Day with the following sad announcement: "Closed on account of the death of a *turkey* in the family.

During 1854, three times as many emigrants came to this country as in 1860.

Gen. Scott was burnt in effigy on Saturday night by the students of the University of Virginia.

# BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 1, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.



**Bedford Classical Institute.**

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of the second school year of this institution, will open Monday February 4th 1861. No pupil received for less than 2 quarters or *one session*.

Jan. 18, 1861.


## ATTENTION!

We have been sending out for several weeks, accounts to our delinquent subscribers. We most earnestly request them to pay up. Others that we may have overlooked, will please do the same thing. Court Week will be a favorable opportunity for them to pay. Our circumstances are such that we must have money, as we have about $900, to pay on first of April. Crops have been good, and persons have no excuse for not paying us. If they have not sold their grain, let them bring the amount of their indebtedness to us in that kind of *stuff*, and we will make the money out of it. We hope every one owing us will pay attention to this notice. Town subscribers, please pay attention.

## "The Union must and shall be Preserved."---JACKSON.

## MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

A mass meeting of the Republican party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th day of February, inst., being the Tuesday evening of Court Week.

The members of the party, and all others who are opposed to secession and disunion, now attempted to be carried out by the Democratic leaders of the South, all opposed to treason, and to breaking up the Government, and who are in favor of the Constitution, the Union, and the Laws, are invited to be present. By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Feb. 1, 1861. *Chairman.*

## "WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?"

Under this caption, the Gazette of last week has an article, in which it attempts to place the blame of the present difficulties between the North and the South, upon the Republican party. We can clearly prove by the Southern traitors themselves, that it has long been their settled purpose to secede from this glorious confederacy, and set up a great cotton government, with the avowed purpose of Free Trade, and the reopening of the hellish African Slave Trade. These plans were formed and matured long before the rise of the Republican party. What are the facts?

When, in the year 1850, it was proposed to convene a "Southern Congress" for the initiation of measures looking to the defence of the South, a debate was had on the topic in the Legislature of South Carolina, from which we take a few excerpts, sufficient to show the spirit which then prevailed in that body. We quote from the Charleston Courier's report of the debate at that time:

"Mr. W. S. Lyles said he would not recapitulate the series of wrongs inflicted upon us, and the only question which he would consider was the *remedy*. The remedy is the union of the South *and the formation of a Southern Confederacy*. The friends of the Southern movement in the other States *look to the action of South Carolina;* and he would make the issue in a reasonable time, and the only way to do so is by secession. There would be no concert among the Southern States *until a blow is struck*.

"Mr. Sullivan proceeded to discuss the sovereignty of the States and the right of secession, and denied the right or the power of the General Government to coerce the State in case of secession. He thought there never would be a union of the South *until this State strikes the blow*, and makes the issue.

"Mr. F. D. Richardson would not recapitulate the evils which had been perpetrated upon the South. Great as they have been, they are comparatively unimportant when compared with the evils to which they would inevitably lead. We must not consider what we *have* borne, but what we must bear *hereafter*.—There is no remedy for these evils in the Government; we have no alternative left us, then, but *to come out of the Government*.

"Mr. Preston said he was opposed to calling a Convention, because he thought it would impede the action *of this State* on the questions now before the country. *He thought it would impede our progress towards disunion.* All his objections to a Convention of the people applied only to the proposition to call it *now*. He thought Conventions dangerous things, except when the necessities of the country absolutely demand them. He said he had adopted the course he had taken on these weighty matters simply and entirely *with the view of hastening the dissolution of this Union*.

"Mr. Keitt said he would sustain the bill for electing delegates to a Southern Congress because he thought it *would bring about a more speedy dissolution of the Union*."

Equally significant are the declarations made in the open sessions of the "Sovereign Convention" lately assembled at South Carolina. A few extracts from the debates had on the passage of the ordinance of secession, and other proceedings, will set this point in a clear light:

"Mr. Parker. Mr. President, it appears to me, with great deference to the opinions that have been expressed, that the public mind is fully made up to the great occasion that now awaits us. *It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for a long series of years, until at last it has come to that point when we may say the matter is entirely right.*

Mr. Inglis. Mr. President, if there is any gentleman present who wishes to debate this matter, of course this body will hear him; but as to delay for the purpose of a discussion, I for one am opposed to it. As my friend (Mr. Parker) has said, *most of us have had this matter under consideration for the last twenty years, and I presume we have by this time arrived at a decision upon the subject.*

"Mr. Keitt. Sir, we are performing a great act, which involves not only the stirring present, but embraces the whole great future of ages to come. *I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life.*—I am content with what has been done to-day, and content with what will take place to-morrow. We have carried the body of this Union to its last resting place, and now we will drop the flag over its grave. After that is done, I am ready to adjourn and leave the remaining ceremonies for to-morrow.

"Mr. Rhett. *The secession of South Carolina is not the event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.* Now, in regard to the fugitive slave law, I myself doubt its constitutionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body."

We think these extracts prove clearly the settled purpose of these traitors for many years past to break up this government. Gen. Jackson, in a letter dated Washington, May 1, 1833, to Rev. Andrew J. Crawford, after he had put down nullification, says:

The tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext. * * * * Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. *The next pretext will be the Negro or Slavery question.* * *

Who will say that Gen. Jackson did not understand these men? His prophecy has been verified to the letter.

One of the pretexts of these traitors is that they cannot have their rights in the Territories. In other words, that they cannot carry their local slave institutions there. This is all pretense. It is a new doctrine started at this late day as a pretext for their treason. The fathers of the Republic never advocated such absurd doctrine. Indeed we can prove from leading Southern disunionists, that so late as 1848, they held no such views. The first extract we shall give is from that arch traitor, Robert Toombs, in the House of Representatives in 1848, at the same time that Abraham Lincoln was a member. Here it is:

"To lull the popular apprehension at the South, some gentlemen on this floor have spoken of it as a judicial question. *The Supreme Court has ever been an unsafe reliance upon political questions.* Its duty is to decide what law is—and that duty it performs well—and not what it ought to be. Their former adjudication settles these principles: that if, under our system the Constitution of the United States does extend over our conquests without further action of this Government, it does not otherwise affect the question of Slavery there, except to authorize the owners of fugitive slaves, who should escape to these Territories, to recover them under its provisions; that the Constitution, though it recognizes and protects Slavery both in the States and in the Territories of the Union, when and where it lawfully exists, establishes it nowhere. And, as the necessary result from these adjudications, Slavery being abolished in New Mexico and California, the Southern slaveholder who emigrates to these Territories with his slaves has no legal guaranties for the protection of this property. Let us not deceive ourselves; these questions have already been settled by our courts, and if we are wise we will act in reference to them."

The following paragraphs from the speeches of two other distinguished Southern statesmen go to show that the buoys have been shifted a good deal since they navigated the Slavery waters of the Constitution in 1848.

Mr. Alexander H Stephens of Georgia, in a speech in the House of Representatives, August 7, 1848, said:

"The Constitution secures to all the citizens of all the States and Territories of this Union the rights to which they are entitled by the laws of the place. If Virginia or Georgia should abolish Slavery, the Constitution no more reestablishes it there than it has reestablished it in Pennsylvania, New York, and other States where it has been abolished. The Constitution no more carries the local law of Slavery of any State into a State or Territory where, by law it is prohibited, than it carries any other local law—no more than it carries the law of interest upon money, the statute of limitations, the laws of distribution, or the penal laws of a State.

"Slavery is an institution which depends solely upon the municipal laws of the place where it exists."

There is nothing in the speeches of these two distinguished Southern gentlemen, in 1848, claiming that slaves are property under the Constitution, as horses and cattle are property, and that the slaveowner can anywhere hold his slave property, by virtue of the Constitution only.

As to slaves being property under the Constitution, Mr. George E. Badger of North Carolina, one of the ablest lawyers in this country, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, July 26, 1848, said:

"Slavery, as it exists under the Constitution of the United States, is a State institution. * * * It does not exist as an institution of the United States. * * * * Nor is it recognized as an institution of the United States, otherwise than as a State institution.

"Gentlemen say that every American citizen has a right to go into the newly-acquired territory. It is needless to examine that, for no one proposes to exclude them. But it is another and a different question whether he has a right to carry a slave there; and, because the slave was recognized as property in the State from which he came, to insist that, therefore, such slave shall be recognized as property in the Territory to which he goes. The affirmative of this question cannot, in my opinion, be maintained."

There is the Republican doctrine for you, announced by Southern members and Senators thirteen years ago, and long before the Republican party had an existence. Is it treason for Republicans to hold to those principles now—rather is it not patriotism?

The venerable and gallant John E. Wool, the Commander of the Northern Division of the U. S. Army, himself a Democrat, and frequently mentioned in connection with the Presidency by that party, in a letter to a member of Congress, dated Troy, N. Y. Dec. 10, 1860, says:

"It is suggested that the Constitution ought to be so amended as to conform to the views and wishes of the South. The Constitution needs no amendment. All that the South requires can be accomplished through Congress and the Supreme Court. It appears from the Press that Senators Davis and Iverson ridiculed the idea that the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, or the Liberty bills of certain States, had anything to do with the secession movement.—They both, no doubt, uttered the truth. The movement is not influenced by the one or the other, that is, so far as South Carolina is concerned. Her object, at least that of her leaders, is to leave the Union and to form a grand independent Slave Confederacy."

No. The Republican party is not responsible. Toombs says this secession business "has been gathering head for thirty years." It was not the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. It is was not the violation of the fugitive slave law; for Toombs says "I myself doubt its constitutionality." The true reasons are, their anxiety for a Great Southern Confederacy, cheap niggers, Free Trade—and a particular dislike to the rapid progress in population and wealth by the North, in fact, "figure three complaining that it is not equal to figure five." These are the true reasons, and it is no use to attempt to conceal them.

## HIGH TREASON DEFINED.

The excitable people of New York appear to have been completely surprised at the charge delivered in that city by Judge Smalley (a Democrat) of the United States Circuit Court, to the Grand Jury, on last Monday two weeks, defining the crime of high treason, and showing that not only those who are now actively engaged in the secession movement in South Carolina are guilty of that offence, but that also those who furnish them aid and comfort encounter the risk of incurring the penalty of death, which the law of 1790 affixes to this crime. The gist of the doctrine laid down may be found in the following extracts from the charge referred to:

"What overt acts, then, constitute treason? A mere conspiracy to subvert by force the Government, however flagitious the crime may be is not treason. To conspire to levy war, and actually levying war, are distinct offences.

"If a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to resist or oppose the laws of the United States by force, they are only guilty of a high misdemeanor; but if they proceed to carry such intention into execution by force they are guilty of high treason by levying war. In the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "It is not the intention of the Court to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has not appeared in arms against his country.

"On the contrary, if war be actually levied—that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting, by force a treasonable purpose—*all those who perform any part however minute, or however remote from the scene of action*, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors."

"As the court has already said to you, the combination and assemblage of a body of men with the design of seizing, *and the actual seizing of the forts and other public property in and near Charleston, South Carolina, and in some other States, is a levying of war against the United States.* Consequently, any and every person who engages therein is by the law regarded as levying war against the United States; and all *who adhere to them* are to be regarded as enemies, and *all who give aid and comfort in South Carolina or New York*, or in any other portion of the United States or elsewhere, come within the express provisions of the first section of the act of 30th April, 1790, and are guilty of treason.

"What amounts to adhering to and giving aid and comfort to our enemies, it is somewhat difficult in all cases to define; but certain it is that *furnishing them with arms and munitions of war, vessels, or other means of transportation, or any materials which will aid the traitors in carrying out their traitorous purposes, with a knowledge that they are intended for such purposes*, or inciting and encouraging others to engage in or aid the traitors in any way, does come within the provisions of the act. And it is immaterial whether such acts are induced by sympathy with the rebellion, hostility to the Government, or a desire for gain.

"Under the second section of the act of 1790, all who have any knowledge of any such acts of treason, and do not, as soon as possible, make it known in the manner therein prescribed, are guilty of misprison of treason, and subject to the punishment therefor."

Considering that contracts are even now being daily made for the delivery of arms and ammunition to those who have already defied the authority of the Federal Government, and openly announced their determination to overthrow it, Judge Smalley has not spoken a moment too soon, and his remarks should serve as a warning to all who are solicited to strengthen the hands of the avowed enemies of the country in their treasonable movements. Several arrests, it is thought, will be made of persons who have sold arms to the traitors.

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The House of Representatives, on Monday last, concurred in the Senate amendment in relation to the admission of Kansas, as a State in the Union. She is now, consequently the 34th member of the confederacy, and the 19th free State.

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For the year ending 31st Dec. last, there was transported over the Broad Top Railroad, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand, eight hundred and fifty-three tons of coal.

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Mr. Buchanan sent into the House on Monday, a special message favoring the Virginia Resolutions. Ex-President Tylor was the Commissioner from that State to the President.

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We call attention to the able speech on our outside, to-day, by Col. S. S. Wharton, our State Senator. His remarks are appropriate, and we hope his speech will be read by all our readers.

## THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE.

There is such an evident misapprehension in the minds of many, with regard to the so-called compromise, prepared by Mr. Crittenden and such an effort making by the locofocos—particularly of the Breckinridge stripe—to impress upon the uninformed the idea that it is identical with the 'Missouri Compromise,' that we republish the Crittenden resolutions in another column, and call attention to their plain purport as proving the utter lack of identity between them and the Missouri Compromise.

It will be rembered that the Federal Government acquired by purchase from France the territory of Louisiana. In 1820 the State of Missouri was carved out out of a portion of this Territory, and applied for admission into the Union as a Slave State. Her admission as such was contested, a struggle ensued that threatened a disruption of the Union, and finally a compromise was made by which it was agreed that in consideration of the North assenting to her admission as a Slave State, that slavery should forever thereafter be prohibited in the rest of the old Louisiana territory which lay north of the south boundary line of Missouri, which was the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., and nothing was *said or done* as to the remainder of the territory south of that line. Thus the North for agreeing to the admission of Missouri as a Slave State secured by the compromise the freedom of all the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. Now, what does Mr. Crittenden's resolution propose To extend the line of 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific, prohibiting slavery north of that line, but also to incorporate into the Constitution an article *recognizing and protecting slavery* by Federal power in all the territory we now have *or may hereafter acquire south of that line.* Is this restoring the Missouri Compromise? Is it not rather incorporating the Breckinridge Platform into the Constitution of the United States, and making it irrepealable?

Recall for a moment the history of this proposed Federal protection of Slavery. During the last session of Congress, Senator Hunter, of Virginia, introduced a set of resolutions proposing to form a slave code for the territories, and thereby protecting, by Congressional enactment, slavery in all our territories. The proposition was lost, and was freely denounced throughout the North without distinction of party. The Democratic National Convention assembled at Charleston and afterwards at Baltimore, and was totally split asunder, because the Breckinridge men insisted upon incorporating into the Cincinnati platform resolutions precisely like Mr. Crittenden's, recognizing and protecting slavery in the territories.

The Douglas men resisted this, and nominated and supported their candidate on the ground that the question of slavery in the territories should be left to the decision of the people of the territories alone. This was the principal issue of the last campaign. And now, after the Douglas men refused to let this proposition be injected into their platform, after the people at the polls rejected it by a most overwhelming majority, it is gravely proposed by Mr. Crittenden to incorporate it into and make it part of the Constitution of the United States.

The fifth clause of these propositions have also apparently escaped observation and are invariably ignored by the advocates of the compromise in this region. Do our people want a clause in the constitution compelling them to pay for rescued slaves? Suppose some bigoted and landless citizen lends himself to rescue a fugitive, would we be grateful at being made to pay for his folly? And yet here it is proposed we should do so. The owner sues the State, the State the county, and the county the individual. The latter being worthless, the County must pay. Will the advocates of this measure stand surety in time to come that our county will never contain a citizen foolish enough to resist the recapture of fugitives?

For our part, we are inexorably opposed to these resolutions—1st. Because they propose an alteration of the constitution made by the wisest, purest and best men the world ever saw, and under which our county has arrived at its present eminent greatness. 2d. Because they propose amending the Constitution in an unconstitutional way. 3d. Because they concede the newly invented doctrine that slaves are property. 4th. Because they propose to incorporate into the Constitution the Breckinridge platform, of a slave code for the territories, when an overwhelming public sentiment has just pronounced against it.—5th. Because they provide for the surrender to slavery by *constitutional amendment* of all territory hereafter acquired, it being notorious that we cannot acquire any more territory except south of that line. 6th. Because it makes entire localities amenable in damages for the acts of individual citizens. 7th. Because it is not a compromise, but simply a concession, the north deriving no benefit but surrendering everything by it. And 8th. Because the parties whom it proposes to conciliate not only reject, but spurn it.

Those who think that the present Constitution and laws are not sufficient to sustain the government and maintain peace, may if they please bind themselves and their children's children by this cunning scheme to protect, extend and make perpetual slavery, but for our part, we stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it, and insist on its preservation by all the means and power of the government.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

## The Appointment of Gen. Cameron.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27.—Mr. P. Fassett, one of the committee from the Republican Club of Philadelphia to Springfield, has just returned to this place. He says that the appointment of Gen. Simon Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury, is certain. The opposition to his appointment, he states, was confined to a very small circle in this State, it being principally from the free traders of New York.

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Mr. Buchanan has withdrawn from his official organ, *The Constitution*, all the Executive advertisements, and has given them to *The Intelligencer*, which will hereafter express the views of the Administration. The late attack upon the President and Mr. Secretary Holt, which appeared in *The Constitution*, and the ultra disunion sentiments advocated by its alien British editor, have caused this change. In the venerable old *Intelligencer* the President will have what he has never had before, a respectable organ.

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Bailey, the South Carolinian who stole the Indian securities at Washington, is one of the Clerks who gave notice that he wouldn't serve under Lincoln! It is alleged that some of the funds thus abstracted are used in the Secession movement.—The Congressional Investigating Committee has not yet reported.

## Gen. Cameron and the Crisis.

In the Senate on Monday week the Crittenden Resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Bigler spoke at considerable length in favor of their passage, and argued the necessity and propriety of a Convention of the people to adopt amendments to the Constitution. He urged the Republican Senators to consider the necessity of the passage of these or similar resolutions. He appealed to the South to consider if its rights could not be obtained in the Union. He opposed secession, but could not see how they could coerce a State. Coercion was delusion.

Mr. Cameron would not make a speech, for though his colleague offered the olive branch, the other side would not listen or respond. He was inclined to do all he could to save the Union.

Mr. Green said the well known patriotism of the Senator from Pennsylvania precluded the necessity of watching him, but the other side could not hear the words of patriotism

Mr. Cameron was sorry that the Senators who left would not wait till they heard from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Iverson asked if Mr. Cameron approved of Mr. Bigler's speech.

Mr. Cameron—Very much; and will vote for his proposition if it will save the country.

Mr. Saulsbury thought that Mr. Cameron's devotion to the country might well be imitated.

Mr. Cameron—I say to Senators from Georgia and Alabama, if they will take my colleagues proposition, we will pass it.

Mr. Iverson asked if he approved of the sentiments of his colleague against coercion? That's the point.

Mr. Cameron—Coercion is the last remedy.

Mr. Green—Is it a remedy at all?

Mr. Cameron—It is a bad remedy. Don't know as we shall ever resort to it. It is certainly a last remedy.

Mr. Mason referred to the fact that the Senator voted against the Crittenden resolutions and for the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire. He also said that Wade presented resolutions from Ohio, one of which was against the Personal Liberty bill, while the Ohio Legislature refused to pass that bill. He wanted to show the people the difference between professions here and practice there.

Mr. Cameron said Mr. Mason seemed anxious for an excuse for leaving the Union. He had voted as he did, because he saw no disposition of compromise from the other side, unless he went on bended knees and asked forgiveness because he had done no wrong, but was still willing to forgive the backsliding South. He would do all he could to preserve the Union, but was not to be dragooned or driven.

Mr. Mason was unconscious of saying aught to arouse the wrath of Mr. Cameron. Did not want an excuse to leave, but did want an excuse to remain in the Union. Six Senatorial chairs were vacated to-day, and the Union was practically dissolved. What is the remedy?—Coercion? Would you use the discipline of the pedagogue? Would to God the Senator from Pa. would give me an excuse to stay in the Union.

Mr. Cameron had not heard of any threats of war, but if it must come, Pennsylvania is ready to meet it.

The people of this State are ready for anything honorable to save the Union, and are ready to yield all prejudices. The North has done no wrong, and bullying cannot drive them. If you want the Union preserved let us know what is wrong and we will redress.

Mr. Saulsbury believed the Senator sincere, and though four States had gone he thought that if this side would meet the Senator with the same spirit the Union would still remain.

Mr. Crittenden urged the importance of the measure, and spoke against the postponement. Adjourned.

## The Crittenden Compromise.

Whereas, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights to the common territory of the United Srtes, it is eminently desirous and proper that such dissensions should be settled by the constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution which ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

1. In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except punishment for crime, shall be prohibited; while South of that latitude, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and not to be interferred with by Congress, but be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government, during its continuance as a territory.—When Territory north or south of such line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia or Maryland, or either. Nor Congress shall never, any time, prohibit the officers of the government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, and bringing slaves, from holding them as such.

4. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

5. Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

6. No future amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

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WASHINGTON, January 25, 1861.

### Startling Disclosures—Indictment of an ex-Member of the Cabinet.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia today presented ex-Secretary J. B. FLOYD for malfeasance in office, and conspiracy to defraud the Government. Thomson, late Secretary of the Interior, Drinkard, chief clerk of the war Department, and other high Government officials, were examined before the jury, and upon their testimony, and facts derived from the House Committee in regard to the stolen bonds, that presentment was made. Startling disclosures of the most villainous frauds are spoken of, and the fact is very evident that the Secession movement was nothing but an attempt to scuttle the ship after robbing it.

THE ABANDONED FORTS IN FLORIDA.

Commodore Armstrong, late commander at Pensacola, was before the special committee on the President's late message. The committee intend thoroughly to investigate the condition of all Southern fortifications, and the circumstances attending their surrender to the Disunionists, with a view to ascertaining whether there has not been a criminal neglect of duty by the President in the premises.

A ROAD FOR THE GUILTY TO ESCAPE.

In the event of an indictment by the Grand Jury, now investigating the charges against Wm. H. Russell, and others, for the abstraction of the Indian trust bonds, from the Department of the Interior, it is said by the legal profession that new questions, arising under a recent statute, will be presented for the consideration of the court.

The second section of the act of January 24, 1857, is as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture, for any fact or act touching which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress, or committee of either House, as to what he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act, and that no statement made or paper produced by any witness before either House of Congress, or before any committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact, or the production of such paper, may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous, *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid."

Now, Mr. Russell, having been several times *examined* before the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, and having testified, cannot "*be held to answer criminally in any court of justice*" * * * "*for any fact or act, touching which he shall be required to testify*," and may successfully plead this law in bar of any indictment that may be found against him touching the matter of the abstracted bonds. This defence will also be available to all the officials implicated in the bond larceny, abstraction, as it is softly called, from the highest to the lowest, as well as to their out-door agents, who may have been so fortunate as to have been examined and testified before the Morris Committee of the House. This law was framed for good purposes, but may turn out to be the gate-way for the escape of the guilty. It can only be pleaded after indictment, and may not be available if the party should have refused to answer all questions propounded by the Committee. All persons connected with the abstraction of the bonds and their circulation, so far as the Committee could reach them, have been examined, except Bailey, who is the only one left as a victim to satisfy the offended law.

EX-SECRETARY THOMPSON AND THE MISSING BONDS.

It is said that the ex-Secretary is alarmed at the prospect of being made liable for the value of all the missing Indian trust fund bonds. He was the legal custodian of this property, gave a receipt to his predecessor in office, Mr. McClelland, for them, and they are charged up against him on the books of the Government. When a public officer is charged with the keeping of public property he must account for it, and no person has been more stern and firm in enforcing this accountability than Mr. Thompson. Many a poor devil in the Indian service, the wagon-road expeditions, and other branches under the Interior Department, has felt the severity of this "inflexible Administration officer" of "J. B." The loss of money by a public officer, be it accidental or otherwise, even if stolen from him, or from the Sub-Treasury in his charge, will not relieve him, and no power but Congress, in such event, can balance his account. Let Mr. Thompson's account be settled, and it the Government can make out a case of gross negligence on his part, he will be clearly liable for the loss of the bonds; and if report speak truly of his large fortune, it will not be much inconvenience for him to pay the amount.

THE PENSACOLA TRAITORS.

A draft for $74,000 in favor of the Navy Agent at Pensacola was stopped at the Treasury when just on the eve of being sent off. It would have been applied to the pay of Mr. Renshaw and other ex-officers who were engaged in the treasonable conspiracy to surrender the Navy-Yard, and who disgraced the American flag. Perhaps they will get paid by Florida, and perhaps not. Mr. Yulee can give them plenty of Fernandina Railroad bonds.

A CONSULTATION.

A limited conference was held last night, at which Messrs. Crittenden, Douglas, Seward and Dixon were present, with a view of considering some common basis of adjustment that might be shaped to satisfy these various interests. They did not agree upon a plan, but separated with a good understanding.

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PEACEABLE SECESSION.—The friends of South Carolina boast that she has a right to secede peaceably, which course, they allege, she has pursued: The following is the progress of her "peaceable secession:"

Castle Pinckney; taken by storm.

Fort Moultrie; captured.

The United States Arsenal at Charleston; seized.

The U. S. Custom House and Post Office in Charleston; seized.

United States Revenue Cutter brig Aiken; taken.

New fortifications raised on Sullivan's and Johnson's Island.

Major Anderson, beseiged in Fort Sumter.

One thousand negro slaves brought into service raising fortifications to capture Maj. Anderson.

The commander of the slaver Bonita taken violently from the custody of the authority of the United States.

Seizure of northern merchant vessels.

Firing upon the United States Flag, and attempting to sink a U. S. Ship.

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A STATUE MADE TO SPEAK.—The statue of Gen. Jackson, before the President's house, was most curiously ornamented the other morning. The old anti-Secessionist held in his hand the stars and stripes, while the blue cockade was tied under the tail of the horse. Great indignation was felt by the seceders, and it is rumored that they will request the Commissioners to ask for an explanation.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

*For the Inquirer.*

## CUMBERLAND VALLEY LYCEUM.

Agreeably to a previous adjournment, the members of the Cumberland Valley Lyceum convened at the place appointed, on Friday evening, January 18th. The opening exercises were the singing of a familiar hymn, and prayer, by Mr. Jno. A. Gump. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved. The question for discussion, "*Resolved*, That three thousand dollars are worth more to a young man of twenty-one years than a good English education," was read by the Secretary, and an animated discussion ensued between Messrs. A. Growden, C. M. McLaughlin, J. Simons and J. McLellan, on the affirmative, and Messrs. T. Fisher, A. Defibaugh and A Smith, on the negative. The question was then decided by the President, Mr. Jno. A. Gump, in the affirmative.

A resolution was then offered, requesting the publishers of the County papers to publish the proceedings of the meeting, ordering the Corresponding Secretary to prepare a copy of the same was adopted. Questions were then proposed to be discussed at the next meeting. On motion, the following question was adopted for discussion: "*Resolved*, That conscience is a moral guide." After attending to some miscellaneous business, the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, January 26.

All praise is due Mr. Jno. A. Gump, and others, for their indefatigable efforts to establish the Society on a firm footing The Society feels an honest zeal in seeing the spread of improvement in its community, until its purifying and elevating influences shall be made manifest. The Lyceum is a complete success. It cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the community in which its meetings are held. Long may it wave!

A. SMITH,
Cor. Secretary.

*For the Inquirer.*

BLOODY RUN, Jan. 17, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—On looking over the *Inquirer* we frequently see articles written in different parts of the County but it is seldom we see one from old West Providence. We know not the cause unless the people do not wish others to know that things *are prospering* here. The common schools of this Township are on the advance as well as those around us. The teachers have met and organized a township institute for their improvement. The institute will meet semi-monthly in the different school houses in the township to discuss the various topics pertaining to the important work of teaching.

We labor under quite a disadvantage in some parts of the township, on account of school houses that are fit, not being rightly furnished to suit all sized scholars. And until this is remedied it is almost useless to talk of physical education in our schools. We hope this matter will be removed by another winter. There is considerable anxiety felt here concerning the present trouble overhanging the country, but it is hoped that this may soon be removed and peace and harmony again prevail.

Yours &c. J. J. B.

## Recommendations of the Border State Committee.

The committee on the part of the border States have adopted the following propositions:

Recommending the repeal of all personal liberty bills.

An efficient amendment to the fugitive slave law, preventing kidnapping, equalizing commissioners' fee, &c.

That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States.

That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the deckyards, etc., or in the District of Columbia, without the consent of Maryland, and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

That Congress shall not interfere with the inter-State slave trade.

That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

That the line 36 deg. 30 min., shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States, and in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and south of that line neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislatuae shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any way interfering with African slevery; and when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

The committee represented at its meeting the States of Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas, Kentucky, Delaware, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

## Secession of Louisiana.

BATON ROGUE, Jan. 26.—The State Convention, to-day, voted on the ordinance of immediate secession.

At ten minutes past one, the following was declared to be the result of the vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Yeas, | 113 |
| Nays, | 17 |

The Convention then adjourned to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The news of the passage of the secession ordinance created great excitement in this city.

Salutes in honor of the event are being fired and the pelican flag is everywhere unfurled.

## Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 27.—The Legislature yesterday appointed the following Commissioners to meet the Commissioners of Virginia on the 4th of February: James B. Clay, Joshua F. Bell, Gov. Morehead, Wm. O. Butler, James Guthrie and Charles A. Wickliffe.

## North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, Jan. 26.—The House to-day passed a resolution sending Commissioners to Washington, and to meet the Southern Convention at Montgomery, Alabama. It will pass the Senate.

The proceedings, otherwise, were of an uninteresting character.

## From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—The Legislature has agreed on the sovereign flag of South Carolina. It is to be of a blue ground, with a white oval centre piece, and a golden palmetto tree thereon.

The Senate adopted a resolution, to-day, authorizing the Governor to send volunteers to the assistance of Florida, if needed, in case of a threatened invasion. The number of men is unlimited.

At meeting of "The Bedford Temperance Organization," on Monday evening, January 21st 1861, it was Resolved, That a list of the names of all members of the organization be published in the town papers.

The following are the names of all members now connected with the organization.

C. Loyer, W. R. King, Alonzo Robbins, C N. Hickok, D. Over. S. L. Russell, A. J. Sansom, S. H. Tate, Eben Pennell, O. E. Shannon, George Blymire, Warner Herkins, A. Middleton, George Reimund, Wm. Bartley, H. Nicodemus, S. Davis, J. C. Bowers, J. W. Linderman, Samuel Barnes, S. J. Way, Samuel C. Tobias, Henry Mower, W Kiser, Levi Agnew, Robert Montgomery, David S. Elliott, P. H. Shires, Wm. Line, J. Brown, A. T. Bennett, John H. Fulford, William L. Lentz, Hiram Lentz, Sr. John R. Jordan, David O. Kiser; John William Mittong, David Stiver, W. Adams, J. W. Dickerson, Andrew J. Reside, B. W. Garretson, Jacob Stevens, William Claar, John Palmer, John Horn, Samuel Yingling, George Murderff, Aaron Smith, Dan'l J. Shuck, Jacob Line, James M. Leary, Gordon Hammers, W. F. Welch, S. J. McCauslin, Henry Wood, Francis M. Slack, Hiram Lentz, Jr. Adam Beltz, Alexander Robert Agnew, William Bowman, Samuel B. Tate, Hayes Irvin, O H. Gaither, Simon Carney, Theophilus Gates, George W. Gates, John C. Wright, George Sigafoos, Sam'l Stiver, Annie Perrin, Etta A. Fishburn, Anna Over, Lavinia McKinley, Elizabeth Stiffler, Mary M. Russell, John Coffee, John Herring, Anna Shannon, N. R. Gates, Matthew Spidel, Chas. W. Green, A. S. Russell, Bivin Meloy, Jacob Walten, Dan'l M. Griffith, E B Trout, John Miller, Albert Leonard, James Carboy, James W. Gibson.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of the Hon. Joseph B. Noble, on Wednesday evening, January 23d, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Christian B. Kochenderfer and Miss Ann Eliza McElnay, all of Morrison's Cove, Bedford County.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. John H. Booty, to Miss Christena Bussard, both of Black Valley, Bedford Co., Pa.

## DIED.

At Hopewell, January 21, Mary Agnes, infant daughter of Dr. J. P. and N. M. Ashcom, aged 1 year 6 months and 4 days.

Farewell, dear Mary, thou art gone—
Thou hast left a world of pain;
Oh! what happiness awaits thee,
Oh! what sweetness 'tis to mourn.

Blessed be those tears of sorrow,
Shed for those we fondly love;
Grant this prayer, our Heavenly Father
That we all may meet above.

In St. Clair Township, January 16th, of catarrh fever, John Cyrus, yo ungest son of A. W. and Sarah A. Smith, aged 1 year, 2 months, 27 days.

Sleep on, dear Cyrus, enjoy thy rest,
Until the resurrection morn,
Where thy fond parents wish to meet thee,
And with thee wear the crown.

## Notice of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an application will be made, for the passage of an act to be entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersigned will be the corporators named.

*CHARLES WOOD,*
*SAMUEL ISETT,*
*R. B. WIGTON,*
*WM. P. ORBISON,*
*JOHN FULTON,*
*L. T. WATSON,*
*Corporators.*

Feb. 1, 1861

## Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr M. D. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted, or having claims against the estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON,
Feb. 1, 1861. Administrator.

## Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, and that the names of corporators in said company will be Francis Jordan, Samuel J. Reeves, Thomas Biddle, Robert H. Powell, Charles D. Brodhead and William H. Harned.

Feb. 1, 1860.

## One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, on the 26th ult., Aaron Bose, a boy about eleven years old, bound to me to learn the farming business.—This is to caution any person from trusting or barboring said boy on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid for his delivery but no thanks.

CHRISTIAN SNOWBERGER.

Feb. 1, 1861.–c

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE,*

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money, arising from the sale of the real estate of John G. Clark, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, February 6th 1861, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 18, 1861. Auditor.

## Receipts and Expenditures

OF CHAMBERSBURG & BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, for the year ending Jan. 7th 1861:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at last settlement, | $3,385 84 | By amount expenses, | $4,080 73½ |
| Receipts, | 4,951 40 | Divi'ds paid since last settlem't, | 1,276 12½ |
| | | S. Barnhart, j't. | 942 68 |
| | | Manager's pay. | 250 00 |
| | | Sect'y & Trea'r, | 100 00 |
| | | Bal. in Trea'y, | 1,686 10 |
| | $8,337 24 | | $8,336 24 |
| Unpaid Dividends, | 2,133 97. | | |

WM. H. McDOWELL,
Jan. 25, 1861–3t Treasurer.

*EXECUTORS' NOTICE.*

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of James Hinton, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRICK HINTON,
Napier Tp.
J. C. EALY,
Jan. 25, 1861–f Schellsburg.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Leveri Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 70 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house, log barn and tenant house thereon erected, also a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Imler, William Lamburn, and others, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Colebaugh.

ALSO,

One lot of ground in the town of Rainsburg, fronting 82½ feet on main street, and extending back about 165 feet to lot of Andrew J. Robbins, with a two story frame dwelling house with back building attached, and small frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of A. J. Robbins on the north, and lot of George Vaughan on the south, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of William O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract of land consisting of parcels, or tracts of land, contiguous and adjoining, containing 35 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected, also a young peach orchard and apple trees thereon, adjoining lands of George B. Kay's heirs, George Clapper, Christian Baltzel and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County and taken in execution, as the property of Preston Briles & Melford James.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Stonerstown, each fronting 55 feet on main street, leading to Saxton and extending back about 150 feet, with a plank house with basement story thereon erected, adjoining lot of James Dunn and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Terrence Kinney.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 259 acres more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of William Brollier, Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of George Swartz.

ALSO,

All the undivided third part of seven tracts of land, warranted in the names of William Lane, William Forrester, George Hinish, Francis Johnston, Alexander Johnston, David Montgomery and James Hunter, containing about 2300 acres, more or less, situate on Yellow Creek, in Hopewell Tp., Bedford County, and known as the Lemnos Iron works property.

ALSO, one tract of land warranted in the name of Swope King & Co., containing 237½ acres, more or less, situate in said township, and known as the Bedford Forge tract, and taken in execution as the property of Henry S King.

ALSO,

One part of a tract of unimproved land containing 360 acres more or less, in the name of Margaret Diehl, adjoining land in the name of Samuel Diehl, on the south, top of cove mountain on the west, Solomon Diehl, on the north, and Frederick Herring on the west, situate in Shover's Valley, Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William Watson, dec'd.

ALSO,

The undivided half of one tract of land containing 21 acres more or less, unimproved, adjoining land of King & Osborn and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 19 acres of land, about 4 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others.

ALSO, The undivided half of 160 acres of land, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John P. Anderson and others.

ALSO, One tract of land containing 5 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Rathmell Wilson and others, all situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Lemuel Evans.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 75 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Harcleroad and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Evelina Harcleroad and William B. Hartzell.

ALSO,

One lot of ground fronting about 200 feet on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike road, and extending back about 90 feet, with a story and half log dwelling house, new frame wagon maker shop and new frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John W. Scott on the east, west and south, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew J. Kegg. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

## REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Henry Bennett, Administrator of the Estate of Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Guardian of Alfred S. Over, minor son of Jacob Over, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of John Chrisman, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd.

The final account of Jacob Long, Executor of the last will &c., of David Long, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Long, Guardian of John L. Keagy and Susanah Keagy, now Susanah Jacobs of Middle Woodberry Township.

The account of Jacob Long, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of Soloman Williams, Administrator of the Estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The final account of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of John Fickes, Guardian of Elizabeth Barley, formerly Elizabeth Fickes, one of the daughters of Valentine Fickes, dec'd.

The account of Peter Bechtel, Administrator of the Estate of Theodore Snowberger, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd.

The account of William Hammer, one of the Executors of the last will &c., of John Hammer, late of Union Township, dec'd.

The account of John Nycum, Administrator of the Estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe Tp., dec'd.

The account of Mary Weaverling, Executrix of the last will &c., of Henry Weaverling, late of West Providence Township, dec'd.

The account of Maria Hunt and Samuel Radebaugh Administrators of the estate of Joseph Hunt late of Cumberland Valley Tp., dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.

Register's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

Michael Wheeling vs Juliann Wheling. In Common Pleas of Bedford County. Nov. 14, Nov. Term 1859.

Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned, Commissioner, to take testimony upon the facts &c., in this case will attend to the duties of his appointment, Feb., 5th 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,
Jan. 25, 1861. Commissioner.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

## LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, 2nd Monday, 11th day 1861.

A. B. Bunn, Foreman, Abraham Bulger, Henry S. Buzzard, James Blackburn, Josiah Brunner, Solomon Conn, A. Entrican, Esq., Adam Ferguson, Lewis Fyan, Thos. R. Gettys; Peter F. Hillegas. Joseph Heckman, John Hoenstine, John S. Miller, Henry Naugle, John Otto, Thomas A. Piper, Jacob Rice, Samuel Stivers, Philip Snider, John Stiffler, Abraham Smith, John A. Werts.

## LIST OF PETIT JURORS

Drawn for February Term, 2nd Monday, 11th day 1861.

John Burns, George Barthelow, Samuel Bottomfield, Simon Brumbaugh, Daniel Border, William Border, William Cornell, Reuben Colvin, Samuel Cypher, Samuel Davis, Daniel Fetter, Michael Fluck, Samuel S. Fluck, Jacob Hillegas, John Hohman, Asa Howsare, Jared Hanks, Joseph Imler, William Jones, Joseph Long, Perry Morgart, Henry Moyer, David S. Miller, John May, David Patterson, John Riley, William Robison, Henry Rose, Solomon Shrader, Daniel Stone, Samuel Shaffer, Peter Steckman, Simon States, Daniel Snider, Job Shoemaker, Tobias Snider, Benjamin Valentine, John H. Walter, A. J. Woodcock.

Jan. 18, 1861.

## PUBLIC SALE
## OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, *on Saturday the 2nd day of February, next*, the following

### REAL ESTATE,

late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd viz: One tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of —— Fetter, on the East, Fred'k Collaberger on the West, Andrew Mortimore on the North and Joseph McDaniel's Heirs on the South, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land, adjoing the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

Also, the mansion place of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Daniel Snider, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steel, John Calhoun and others, containing about 208 acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log Stable with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville,

The sale will commence at one o'clock, on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Jan. 4, 1861. Adm'r.

## BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the same Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township dec'd, to wit: Louis Fisher, Catharine, intermarried with Jackson Waggoner, and Margaret, intermarried with Wm. H. Hill; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Melchoir Fisher, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of an order of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, or show cause why the same shall not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 26, day of Nov., A. D. 1860.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Jan. 11, 1861.

## COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at at Bedford, on MONDAY the 11th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls records, and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall

JOHN J. CESSNA, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861.

## NOTICE.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions for Tavern License, in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Bedford County, and will be presented to said Court, on Monday the 11th day of February next.

P. S. Morgart, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Dibert, " " "
David Stoner, South Woodberry Township.
John McIlheney, " " "
George Bailey, Londonderry "
George Weimer, Monroe "
Frederick Berkhimer, St. Clair "
David Sleek, " "
J. B. Castner, Broad Top "
Peter Kinsey, Juniata "

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Bedford, Jan. 11, 1861.

*EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. S. LONGENECKER,
Jan. 11, 1861.* Executor.

## BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 19th day of November A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Dr. William W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, dec'd. to wit: Aaron Reed, Wm. Reed, and Nathaniel P. Reed, all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the 2d Monday 11th day, of February next to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Dr. Wm. W. Reed, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of Nov., A. D. 1860.

S. H. TATE,
Attest. Clerk.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Jan. 18, 1861.


## Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

—Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

## AYER'S
## Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

**Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.**

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schelisburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.


## LIST OF CAUSES

PUT down for trial at February Term (11th day) 1861.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. C. McClanahan et al | vs. | A. J. Snively Esq. |
| Jonathan Carothers | " | Alex. George |
| Wm. Anderson's heirs | " | H. Easton et al |
| G. D. Trout's use | " | Gideon Hitchew |
| J. L. Hill et al | " | Geo. Troutman et al |
| Dan'l Means | " | Fletcher et al |
| Henry Reighart et al | " | Wm. H. Irvin et al |
| Isett, Wigton & Co. | " | Hugh McNeal |
| Abraham Thompson | " | Daniel Stuckey |
| Henry Heft's use | " | Thos. Kinser et al |
| Henry Ickes et al | " | A. J. Chrisman |
| Wm. E. Clark | " | David Brallier |
| Henry Conrod | " | Patrick Burns et al |
| Henry Reighart et al | " | Wm. H. Irwin |
| Central Bank of Penn'a. | " | F. D. Beegle et al |
| Thrasher, Rogers & Co. use | " | James Drhew et al |
| O. E. Shannon Esq use | " | Philip Keagy et al |
| Abraham Skelly | " | Joseph Garler. |

S. H TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'ys Office, Bedford Jan. 18, 1861

*ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE*

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,
Jan. 11, 1861. Adm'r.

## GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

### WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.


THE

# ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

## STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

*AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!*

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ½ a piut, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in porportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.–3m


## NOTICE.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate; and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name, style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE,
Dec. 28, 1860. Proth'y.

## ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

YOU are hereby ordered to meet for Parade, at the Court House, in Bedford on *Friday* the 22d of *February* 1861 at 10 o'clock A. M., in full winter uniform (with plume.) It is desired by the Brigade Inspector, that there be a full turn out; very important business will be laid before the Company on that occasion. By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.

Jan. 18,

*EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford County, upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, he notifies all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN,
Dec. 28, 1860. Executor.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jonathan Horton are hereby notified that the books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON,
Jan. 8, 1861. Adm'r.

*STRAY STEER.*

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Union Township, about the latter part of July last, a white and red spotted Steer, left ear cropted, and a slit in the same—no other marks recollected—supposed to be about 3 years old next spring. The owner is requested to come *forward*, prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOS. S. RIDDLE.

Union Tp., Jan. 18, 1361.–*

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

THE undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Elias Dell, administrator of the estate of Joseph Wayant, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Friday 1st Feb. 1861, at his office in Bedford Borough, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

O. H. GAITHER,
Jan. 18, 1861. Auditor.

*PROTHONOTARY'S N

# BEDFORD INQUIRER.

**THE INQUIRER**
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
**DAVID OVER.**

*TERMS:*

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

*Advertisements* not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

*Job Printing* of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**O. H. GAITHER,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
**Bedford, Pa.**

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.
Nov. 4, 1859.

**R. D. BARCLAY,**
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
**BEDFORD, PA.,**

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel house and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

**D. S. RIDDLE,**
**Formerly of Bedford, Pa.**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
**13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.**
All business promptly attended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

**J. W. LINGENFELTER,**
**Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,**

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

WANTED!
**$8,769 45 CTS.,**

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms of sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.
Respectfully,
Dec. 21, 1860.—2m OSTER & CARN.

**DENTIST.**
C. H. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in connection with Dental Surgery, such as inserting Gold, plugging, replacing, &c., and all artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

**DR. B. F. HARRY**

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

**Dr. F. C Reamer,**
**Physician and Surgeon.**

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged, at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

**UNION HOTEL,**
**BEDFORD, PA.**

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

**MRS. S. E. POTTS.**

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
**WINTER GOODS,**
such as
**DRESS GOODS**
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

*GREAT BARGAINS!*

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.
July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

**$5.00 REWARD.**

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding *hair* cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.
Nov. 16, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's.
Dec 21, 1860.

**SHRINER'S**
**MASTER OF PAIN.**
**THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,**

*For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.*

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

**SHRINER'S**
**BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,**
**For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.**

*From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.*

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

**JACOB REED**

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

**FOR SALE.**

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.
For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.
Sept. 14, 1860.

**BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,**
**MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.**
E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel. $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

**Allegheny Male**
**AND**
**FEMALE SEMINARY,**
**Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.**
REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

**$22 50** will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM.
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

*Duff's College*

**FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.**
FOUNDED IN 1840.
*Incorporated by the Legislature.*

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearlye State in the Union, have been educated business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞ Buy your scholarship in town. 'Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**
**BEDFORD, PA.**

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

**Every Day Brings Something New!**
**ANOTHER NEW FIRM!**
**FERGUSON & LINE,**

AT the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates.

Their *Shoe Department* contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Woman and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.
Sept. 7, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

**HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.**

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids: Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book | $5 |
| Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain | 4 |
| Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book | 2 |
| Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book | 1 |
| Single numbered boxes, with directions | 25 cents. |
| Single lettered boxes, with directions | 50 cents. |
| Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians | $15 |

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Sores, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

**GOOD NEWS.**
**THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!**
*J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,*

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.**

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

**GROCERIES!**

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
April 13, 1860.

**Paper Hanging and Painting.**

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

**EXTRA** good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at
OSTER & CARN'S
July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¾ per doz. for good Macekral, at OSTER & CARN'S.
May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

**MOFFAT'S**
**Vegetable Life Medicines.**

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.
Feb. 17, 1860.

**GROCERY**
**AND**
**CONFECTIONARY.**

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.—zz

**PRIVATE SALE**
**OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

THE subscriber will offer at Private Sale, the Farm on which Perry G. Trout now resides, late the property of John W. Hammer, dec'd, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, containing 203 acres and allowance, nearly all under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; about 160 acres cleared. About 100 acres are good creek-gravel slate land, best quality for wheat; balance meadow and upland. The improvements are a good two-story

**LOG HOUSE,**

well plastered and finished, with an excellent well of water at the door, good double hewed Log Barn, tenant house, and necessary outbuildings. Also two good apple orchards of grafted fruit thereon, and a good sugar camp, from which five to six hundred pounds of sugar can be made every year.

This property is on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown, 12 miles from Bedford, and one mile west of Spring Mill, and is convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars, address
G. D. TROUT,
Alum Bank P. O., Bedford Co., Pa.
Jan. 4, 1861.

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION,**
**Philadelphia.**

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

**GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL**
**AND**
**WINTER GOODS**
**AT**
**CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.**

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.
OSTER & CARN.
Oct. 5, 1860.

**Northern Light.**

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inoderous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.
Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by
OSTER & CARN.
May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.
Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

**Drugs and Books.**
**H. C. REAMER,**
**Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,**
*(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general
**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE**
business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-end gines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.
GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.
Nov. 6, 1857,

**MENGEL HOUSE,**
*JULIANA STREET,*
**BEDFORD, PA.**

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

**A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.**

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens, and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.
EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.
July 1, 1859.

*ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him at the residence of the dec'd, on the 17th of January inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said township, is authorized to make settlements, and receive moneys due the estate.
WM. ZI